ADJOURNMENT FIXED FOR 5 A. M. POUR POSTPONEMENTS DURING THE DAY AND EVENING-EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS IN BOTH

Coursess was unable to adjourn at 6 p. m. yesterday, but was obliged to postpone the hour four times, fixing it finally at 5 a. m. The Sundry Civil bill passed both Houses as agreed uponin committee. Much general legislation was passed by the lower branch of Congress in the midst of great shouting and con-In the Senate, more time was spent in executive session than in legislative. Ex-Governor Fenton was rejected for Monetary Commisioner, and his two associates were confirmed. The President in and advocated Governor Fenton so earnestly that a change of sentiment took place, and the nomination was confirmed, Votes of thanks to Vice-President Wheeler and Mr. Ferry were passed by the Senate.

MR. FENTON CONFIRMED.

A REMARKABLE FIGHT IN THE SENATE IN WHICH MR. CONKLING CARRIES THE DAY FOR FENTON-GEDESHECK AND WALKER ALSO CONFIRMED. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 19,-The most important action taken in executive session to-day was on the pominations of ex-Senator Fenton, Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. F. A. Walker, to represent the United States in the Monetary Conference, provided for in the Silver bill.

was expressed to-day on both sides of the chamber. The case of ex-Governor Fenton was first taken up, but it was laid aside temperarily, and the case of Mr. Groesbeck considered. This gentleman was confirmed without a division. All opposition ceased when certain explanations were made and certain papers exhibited which showed the information and nions of the gentlemen. Subsequently Mr. Walker's nomination was taken up and confirmed.

The appointment of ex-Governor Fenton seems to have been objectionable from the start to those who originated and voted for the clause in the Silver law providing for the commission. The Finance Committee was opposed to ex-Governor Fenton, and at first was not very favorable to any of the nominees. The charman and some other members of the committee called on the President and stated their views, but the President did not see fit to make any changes.

Fenton was taken up this afternoon, there was very general opposition. Nearly all the Senators excommissioners. Inasmuch as the United States had proposed the conference, it was said it was of the highest importance that the sentiment of the bill should be represented by the commission, and it was thought that no doubt ought to exist as to their opinions. Not a word was said against ex-Governor Fenton per sonally. On the contrary, he was spoken of in the highest terms of respect; but the silver men did not seem to be satisfied in regard to his position on the silver question, and they were not willing to take any chances. Mr. Conkling was not present during the discussion. After a long consideration, during which no Senator spoke in favor of the confirmation, the nomination was rejected; but out of consideration for the distinguished nominee no vote was taken by year and mays, and the Senators generally wanted it understood that the rejection carried with it no disfavor of the Scuate.

The President, who has occupied his room at the Capitol all day, was quickly informed of the action of the Senate, and during the evening sent in the name of Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois, formerly a member of Congress, and more recently brought into prominence as a member of the Louisiana Com-

12:30 A. M .- The most extraordinary executive session of the Senate has just closed. When the last session closed, early in the evening, ex-Governor Fenton was rejected and Mr. Lawrence nominated in his place. Mr. Conkling was absent during the con sideration of ex-Governor Fenton's name, and when be returned he learned that his former colleague had been rejected. He became very much annoyed at this action and pronounced it a snap judgment. The name of Judge Lawrence was then taken up for consideration, but there was very little prospect of his confirmation, and the further consideration of his name was stopped by an objection, only one being necessary to carry him over to the next session. The Senate then went into legislative session, and then immediately back again to executive session. Several votes followed, and Mr. Conkling's friends, the friends of the Administration and the friends of ex-Governor Fenton united

for the first time. Senators Morrill, Burnside, Hoar and other gentlemen sought the President in his room and urged the withdrawal of Judge Lawrence. Mr. Conkling was open in his advocacy of this course, and so many seemed to be in favor of it that the President acceded, and ex-Governor Fenton's name was re-

A dozen roll-calls for as many different objects followed. Speeches for and against ex-Governor Fenton were made, and finally, to the surprise of everybody, and in silence the most profound, Mr. Conkling took the floor. A more powerful speech was never made in executive session Considering the previous relations existing between Mr. Conkling and ex-Governor Fenton, the speech was especially astonishing. He not only advocated the confirmation of ex-Governor Fenton, but he threw himself with all his power and eloquence into the personal defence of the nominee, and said he should not be struck down as a distinguished citizen of New-York without his honest protest. He appealed personally to Senators, calling their attention to ex-Governor Fenton's services to the State and Nation, and said he would fall short of his duty did he fail to speak in Mr. Fenton's behalf. Mr. Conkling outdid himself in carnestness and force, and his speech to spoken of as far outstripping in

power and etoquence his defence of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell several months ago, At half-past 12 a vote was taken and Mr. Fonton was confirmed by two majority, the vote standing 2d to 24. A motion was subsequently made to re-consider, but this was promptly tabled.

LONG EXECUTIVE SESSIONS. THE SENATE SPENDS MORE TIME WITH CLOSED DOORS THAN IN OPEN LEGISLATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- The Senate spent nearly as many hours in executive session to-day as in the consideration of the regular legislative business. Besides a great number of minor appointments on the calendar there were several important nominations which had to be disposed of. Among the latter were those of Josiah Dent and Captain Phelps (the latter case a reappointment), for District Commissioners under the new bill. To Mr. Dent there was no open objection in the Senate and nothing was said against him, although the infinences formerly so potent in District affairs were strongly opposed to his confirmation. There was a big outside lobby against him, owing to what is called his conservatism. It has been asserted on all sides that he has not the energy and push an sides that he has not the energy and push that such a position demands, but the Senate seemed to take another view of the matter, and he was confirmed without a division. The only open opposition to Captain Phelbe's confirmation came from Senator Conover, who made a long speech against him. He thought that the old District government which Congress had abolished ought not to be restored, or any portion of it. Castain Phelps was combined overtheless. There was some distinction on the nomination of Mr. Beed to be Mar-

shal of Alabama, and Senator Spencer obtained a decided victory in his rejection.

EDEN SUDDENLY SUPPRESSED. AN INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE WHICH WAS THOR-OUGHLY RÉLISHED BY A GREAT MANY MEM-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.-The House opened its ssion this morning with a very funny scene. In vote on the Northern Pacific bill last evening, Mr. Eden, of Illinois, made some remarks in regard to the measure which the friends of it have denounced as untrue and unfair. These remarks were made in the midst of the greatest confusion and were heard by very few people, but they appeared in The Record when published this merning.

Mr. Eden is a Representative who aspires to stand in the shoes of Mr. Holman as a sort of a watch-dog then nominated Charles B. Lawrence, and of the United States Treasury. He does not original then withdrew the name and sent back nate bills of his own, but occupying a seat in the Governor Feutou's. Mr. Conkling came front row, is continually on his feet objecting to measures introduced or perfected by other members, or behaving in a way that is often very offensive to his associates in Congress.

Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin, who called up the Northern Pacific bill last night, asked as a matter of privilege, this morning, to make some remarks in regard to the untrue statements made by Mr. Eden ast night. Some objection was made to hearing him, but he finally overcame it, and was proceeding to read a brief speech, two-thirds of which he had delivered, when the opposition to his going on became so great and the noise so loud that he was obliged to suspend.

In the midst of the uproar, Mr. Eden, whose speech Mr. Pound had been attacking, stood in the open space in front of the members' deaks, swinging his arms and shouting at the top of his voice, the Speaker in the meantime doing everything in his ower to restore order. Among other things, Mr. Eden said that the gentleman from Wisconsin could not impose his speech upon the House, if he was the attorney of railroad corporations, throwing great stress upon the word "was," and making the declaration in effect a direct accusation against Mr. Pound. All this occurred in the midst of great confusion, and although Mr. Eden spoke in a very oud voice only a few of the members heard what

Mr. Pound immediately demanded that Mr. Eden's words be taken down and read from the Clerk's desk. When this was done, he moved that they be expunged from the record unless Mr. Eden

was willing to apologize for them.

The latter, who up to this point had been bellowng like a bull in a china-shop, became so suddenly

so many signs of fear, that his condition was simply ludicrous.

Mr. Morrison, who immediately appeared on the scene as his next friend, consulted and advised with him for a moment, and then Mr. Eden, in a voice that was almost trenulous, said that he did not neem by the language to imply that Mr. Pound was the paid attorney of railroad corporations, but that he was an earnest partisan of them.

This explanation was not satisfactory to Mr. Pound, and the fact that he did not seem willing to allow the matter to drop apparently frightened Mr. Eden more than ever. A brief discussion followed, participated in by General Gardeld and several of the Wisconsin delegation on the one side, and by Mr. Morrison and one or two others on the other. Finally, both Mr. Pound and Mr. Eden having expressed a desire that the whole discussion should be published in The Record, the matter was dropped.

The Republicans, and even some of his Democratic associates, enjoyed the disconstance of Mr. Eden immensely. No Representative on the floor of the House has been so completely sat down upon during the present sension of Congress.

TWO VOTES ON CURRENCY BILLS. WING ACTUALLY VOTED DOWN BY A MAJORITY-A LEGAL-TENDER CUSTOMS BILL PASSED IN THE

Washington, June 19.-The House voted upon

wo currency bills during the day session. Mr. Ewing moved to suspend the rules and take from the Committee of the Whole the bill reported several months ago from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to retire the National Bunk circulation and substitute for it a new kind of treasury notes. This bill has been several times offered, first in the form in which it was introduced in the House, and subsequently in the form in which it was reported from the committee. The vote stood 100 in the affirmative to 114 in the negative. This is one have been given in the House during the last few days of the session. Only a few months ago the hostility to National Banks in the House of Representatives was so great that this bill would probably have been passed, if it could have been reached, by a considerable majority. To-day it lacked five yotes of a majority, when it required two-thirds to

The second of the two bills voted upon to-day was one introduced by Mr. Southard, of Ohio, which provides for the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes after the 1st of October next. in legal-tender notes after the 1st of October next. As this bill was in harmony with a recommendation made by the Secretary of the Treasury, except that he would have preferred to have discretionary power given him rather than to have mandatory legislation, the bill was carried by a vote of 154 in the affirmative to 53 in the negative. If the Senate acts upon this bill at all before Congress adjourns, the bill will probably be agreed to.

PENSIONS TO DATE BACK TO THE WAR. A BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF WIDE INTEREST

TO OLD SOLDIERS, IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.

Washington, June 19 .- One of the most import ent bills passed during the present session, that providing for the arrears of pensions, passed the House this afternoon, by a vote of 161 in the affirmative to 62 in the negative. This bill provides that all pensions that have been granted or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a anse which originated in the United States service during the late war, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in that service during the war, shall begin from the date of the death or discharge of the person on whose account a claim has been or may be hereafter granted, or from the termination of the right of the person having a prior title to such pension.

The enactment of the bill into a law would prob ably take from this Treasury of the United States many millions of dollars. Under existing law the sensions begin from the date of the order made by the department granting them. Many applications for pensions have not been made for five, ten, or even fifteen years from the date of the discharge of the soldier. Many men who received injury in the service have been in the enjoyment of fair health, and have been able to support themselves for years after their discharge, and have therefore deferred making applications for pensions. As they have advanced in years, and their disability has increased, those who could trace their discase to the service have applied for pensions, and have received them. Again, many men were mustered into the service of the United States early in the war who were already suffering from disease, or who were too old to render effective services. They remained in the army only a few months, and were then discharged, but some of them applied for pensions early, while the applications of others are only now just being filed. If the law is not changed, pensions in all such cases as these will begin at the time the pension is granted; and if the bill which passed the House to-day is agreed to by the Senate, all pensions already granted and all to be granted in the future will begin from the time the soldiers or whose account the pension is given died or were discharged. the department granting them. Many applications

"LAST NIGHT" IN THE HOUSE. SCENE OF CONTINUAL CONFUSION AND UPROAR-THE MACE OF OFFICE PRODUCED AND MEMBERS BUSH FOR THEIR DESKS-INCIDENTS OF THE

NIGHT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, June 19 .- Another "last night of the session." A few more such, with its scenes of wild confusion in the House of Representatives, its crowds of lobbyists working at high pressure, and its throngs of pleasure-seekers crowding the Capitol to witness the solemn farce of legislating under difficulties, will take the keen edge of novelty off from

occasions of this kind. thesion on the nomination of Mr. Reed to be Mar- But "this is last night, sure enough," as a Southern I fatally. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

Representative would say. The conference com mittee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reached an agreement at about 8 o'clock this evening, after having been in almost continuous session for nearly twenty-four hours. An enormous amount of work was done in that time. The Democrats representing the House of Representatives on the committee went into the conference determined to oppose almost every amendment of the 225 which had been put on by the Senate, which nereased appropriations originally proposed by the House or that proposed new expenditures. This left the managers on the part of the two Houses almost at a deadlock. They disagreed on the amounts to be granted for public buildings more hopelessly perhaps than on anything else, but there were scores of other amondments on which they were almost equally divided. Neither side would yield, and late in the afternoon they came into both Houses with a report that they could not agree. This report was largely pro forms, and for the purtheir differences. The details of the disagreement were not explained to the House, and the bill was manimously sent back to the same managers. At the expiration of the recess it was generally known least an hour would be required for the clerks to prepare the conference report for the two Houses. Then the House resumed the transaction of busi-

The first vote of the evening was on the so-cailed-Letter-Carriers' bill, which was moved by Mr. S. S. Cox. This was agreed to by considerably more than two-thirds of the Honse. This was a measure in which every member representing a city was interested, and the announcement that it had succeeded was received with loud applause.

Then Mr. Conger's turn came, and the joint reso-lution he presented caused greater excitement than any other of the day or evening, although there was less demonstration than over some others. He proposed the submission to the States of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the payment of any rebel claums. Half a dozen of the Democrats made mild protests in loud engaging conversationalist, lively and enfer dozen of the Democrats made mild protests in loud voices, and asked if Mr. Conger proposed to pay all the claims of loyal citizens, and if the bill had ever been considered by any committee. Mr. Conger replied that the rules did not permit debate, and he could not, therefore, reply. After some confusion, the roll-call began, and it was soon apparent that the House was divided on sectional and not on party lines. The Republicans, of course, and all of the Northern Democrats, with one or two exceptions, voted for the resolution, while the Southern Democrats voted "No." The resolution was agreed to; the vote standing 144 in the affirmative and 61 in the negative. This record will be a most instructive one, and may open the eyes of the people of the North to what the ascendency of the South in Congress may mean. Governor Tullen mortally offended the Democrats of the South in 1876 by his letter on Southern claims, and now the Representatives of that section have put themselves on the record in a negative way against placing any insurance of the started in the way of the asyment of rebei

one, but others read only one or two lines on a page, urning over the leaves with great rapidity. In this vay the bill was read through and repassed in half chosen for the marriage ceremony. Fronting the

CLOSING INCIDENTS. ATTEMPT TO DO GENERAL BUSINESS-THE POST-PONEMENT UNTIL 5 A. M., ETC. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, June 20.-When the House reassembled at 2 o'clock this morning there were sany empty chairs and the galleries were nearly deserted. General Garfield attempted to call up the bill for the relief of the daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase, commonly known as the Mrs Sprague bill, but Mr. Bonek objected, in spite of the protests of his Democratic colleagues. Then the business mill began to grind again. Mr. Phillips, of Kausas, proposed the

At 2:15 a. m., Mr. Turney, of Pennsylvania, was recognized in the House, and offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the effect of which would be to prevent the payment of the claims of loyal men of the South for damages suffered or property taken by the United States Army during the war. On this the roll was called, but the resolution was lost for want of a two-thirds vote. This resolution was lost for want of a two-thirds vote. This resolution Inited States, the effect of which would be want of a two-thirds vote. This resolution was intended as an ingenious counterblast for the amendment to the Constitution offered by Mr. Conger carlier in the evening and adopted.

The Speaker treated General Auson McCook with onspicuous unfairness in the appointment of commission to reorganize the Army. General McCook has given more intelligent study of the subject of the needs of the army during the session now closing than any other Republican Representative, and his speech against the Banning bill, which the Com-

At half-past 2 o'clock the Speaker caused the rolt call then going on to be suspended in order that the time for final adjournment might be atilifurther postponed. He said that the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill had been enrolled, but that additional time was necessary for its verification. The time was extended to 5 o'clock by a large majority, and at 3 o'clock Mr. Banning asked that the rules be suspended and that the bill to incorporate the Iron Moulders Union be passed. The House was in so great disorder that it was utterly impossible for business to be transacted. The Speaker had pounded his deak until he had made a hole in it. The Sergeant-at-Arms went repeatedly about the hall bearing the mace, but the members remained in their seats only while he was near them. On the Democratic side of the House, as he passed through the aisles, he was pelted with loose documents and paper wads. In the midst of the confusion, Mr. Clymer and several others moved a recess, but the acting Speaker refused to recognize them, and they proposed to appeal, but no appeal was entertained. call then going on to be suspended in order that the

A DRUNKEN RIOTER SHOT.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. June 19 .- Last night, at miduight, a drunken quarrel occurred at Mapleville among the mill operatives, who had just been paid off. among the mair operatives, who man just even paid on.
Nelson Armstrong, the owner of the building where the
disturbance centred, went out with a revolver in his
hand to quell the tumuit. Samuel Hoytes attacked
Armstrong with a stone and knocked him down. Armstrong, who is over sixty years old, managed to get up,
when Hoyle again attacked him and was shot, probably
fatally. HASTINGS-PLATT.

THE WEDDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE. CHARMING CEREMONY IN A BEAUTIFUL ROOM-GENERAL HASTINGS AND HIS WIFE COME TO

NEW-YORK. The wedding of General Hastings and Miss Platt took place at the White House yesterday evening. Bishop Jagger performed the ceremony, and the President gave away the bride. The Blue Room was decorated with flowers for the occasion in a very lavish manner. The General and his wife left after the wedding dinner for New-York City, and will go on to visit the lakes of Maine.

ONLY A FAVORED FEW PRESENT. THE GUESTS ONLY SIXTY IN NUMBER-THE TOTLETS, FLOWERS AND MUSIC-THE CEREMONIES.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRENE. WASHINGTON, June 19 .- A wedding at the Execu tive Mansion is always an event of unusual interest, and this, the seventh one celebrated there, is all the more novel because really unexpected. It would not have been surprising if cards had been ringenble soms of the President, but Miss Platt has seemed too strongly identified with the White Honse and its social and domestic interests since President Hayes was inaugurated, to accept even the gallant General Hastings. Miss Emily Platt was born in Columbus, Ohio,

and is a sister of Mrs. General J. S. Mitchell and Mrs. Dr. Fullerton, these ladies being daughters of President Hayer's only sister, to whom he was dehas resided with her nucle, not only in Washington, but while he was Governor of Ohio. She was educated at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., and in 1876 went abroad with her brother. Miss Platt has been Mrs. Hayes' chief assistant during the last fifteen months-her executive efficer-ably assisting her at the White House; and everywhere in Washington society she has always been the centre of an admiring circle as ar taining. She has remarkable executive abil ity, tact and good humor, and Mrs. Hayes expresses much regret at losing one to whom she is so strongly attached, and who has relieved her of so much care. Miss Platt has dark lustrous bair. handsome dark eyes, aval shaped face, with a pleasing expression, and impresses one as a lady of

General Russell Hastings, an old friend of the President's family, was born in Greenfield, Mass. While a young lad his parents settled in Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio. Early in the late war he enlisted as a private, and was soon promoted to be a Lieutenant in the 23d Ohio Volunteers. General Rosecranz was Colonel of his regiment, Stanley Mathews Lieutenant-Colonel, and President Hayes General Hastings served as Adjutant-General on mittee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill had not made its appearance, and the resolution of the Senate, which had been received shortly before, postporting the hour of adjournment to 1 o'clock a. m., was taken up and agreed to.

General Hastings served as Adjutant-General or the former's staff. He was severely wounded at the battle of Opequan, near Winchester, Va. Mr. William Crump, then with the President, assisted in carrying the m. was taken up and agreed to.

A little before 10 o'clock Mr. Cannon got the floor and offered the regular Post Route bill, asking that the rules be suspended and that it be passed. It contained uone of the amendments put on by the Senate; neither the classification of mail matter, the franking privilege, nor the Brazifian mail subsidy. The advocates of these measures have been determined for a long time that the Post Route bill should arry these through as rulers, and for the first time carry them through as rulers, and for the first time carry them through as rulers, and for the first time. real estate and banking business. He is a tall, eyes and commanding presence. He limps slightly, and has always suffered from the effects of his

A PLOOD OF PLOWERS. Invitations to the wolding were sent to sixty,

guests, and read these:

the centre the monograms of the bride and groom, made of white matricarias. A magnificent marriage-bell, composed of white roses, hung in the centre of the bar of flowers. It was composed of 15,000 beautiful blossoms and buds. Arches of solid club-moss were festooned beneath the floral bar. Banks of flowers filled the three-deep windows of the Blue Room. From the four brackets beautiful wreaths of choice flowers depended; and on the mantels underneath the mirrors were immense beds of rare blossoms, beautifully reflected m the French-plate mirrors. The chandeliers and candelabra were festooned with smilax. The divan in the centre was removed, and the Blue Room looked like an enchanted palace awaiting a fairy

old equalization of bounty bill, which has had such a checkered history in former Congresses, but the House was in no temper to entertain it, and not more than twenty votes were cast for it.

The Red and Green Pariors were richly adorned with hanging baskets, forms, blooming fuchsus and folinge plants. The main corridor was tastefully festoened, and rare exotics, great spreading palms and regal tropical plants were placed on

The Marine Band, in glittering uniform, was stationed in the corridor between the East Room and

A BEAUTIFUL CEREMONY.

As the boar drew near for the important event the Executive Mansion began to glow, and when the last gas jet was lighted the scene was one of radiance and beauty. The main portico was spread with Brussels carpet for slippered feet. Dark ferns glistened under the softened radiance of subdued light, and as the distinguished guests began to arrive, the prancing horses, the liveried coachmen and the elegant toilets made one of those pictures which

The guests awaited the bridal party standing on either side of the main corridor. Promptly at the time fixed the procession came down the broad mittee on Appropriations engrafted on the Army Appropriation boil, was confessedly the ablest that was unde on the subject during the debate. The reason his name was left off the Commission was manifestly his ability to represent so ably the opposition to the destruction of the army. outy in the Blue Parlor, in the robes of his church. The guests fell into line, filling the Blue Room with one of the most brilliant assemblages which has gathered there since the marriage of Miss Nellie

> The bride's toilet was a rich white brocade satin, made princess style en train. The plain skirt was finished at the bottom with a flounce nearly a quarter of a yard in width, laid in flat plaits and finished by an exquisite wreath of orange blossoms, with waxen buds and shining leaves. In the centre of the back width was a heavy double box-platt, from which an elegant cluster of orange-blossoms depended. The front of the robe was finished at the bottom with two narrow flounces of white gros-grain silk in knife plaiting, headed with fan-shaped puffing, and this trimming ornamented the side seams. ¡Bows of narrow white grosgrain ribbon adorned the front. The corsage was cut square, with narrow frills of silk and illusion. Illusion laid in narrow folds covered the bride's neck, and orange blossoms formed a wreath about the low corsage. Half-sleeves, with a knife-plaiting of silk and filling of illusion, with clusters of orange-blossoms, completed the dress. The bridal veil of illusion reached to the bottom of the train,

with a short veil over the face, and a coronet of orange buds and leaves falling gracefully over the

bride's shoulders. Ten-button kid gloves, an ele-

gant point-lace fan, with pearl and white satin buttou gaiters of the same material as the robe, completed the exquisite bridal toilet.

The voice of Bishop Jagger, the siving away the bride by President Hayes, the marriage service, and the placing of the ring, were all very impressive in their simplicity. Then the greetings and good wishes followed, and soon the guests were invited to the private dining-room, where-another radiant scene awaited them. The sideboards were decorated with blooming plants. On either end of the table was a large cake for the bride and groom, about which a wreath of flowers sixty-f. ur inches in length by five in width was arranged on a stand, and above this was the faneiful decoration of the cakes. One very large basket of flowers was in the centre of the table and one on either side of it, besides bouquets for the guests in silver holders. The beautiful china and the faneiful castles of ices, jellies and candied fruits made a tempting display. lies and candied fruits made a tempting display.

OFF FOR NEW-YORK, After the feast, Mr. and Mrs. General Hastings departed for New-York City on the 9:40 train, and they will make an extended tour among the lakes of Maine. The travelling costume of the bride was composed of dark-green Summer camel's bair and composed of dark-green Summer camel's bair and silk; the skirt of silk, walking length, finished with a flounce a quarter of a yard deep. Over the front width of silk was a draping of camel's bair in appronshape. A coat of camel's bair, made jacker shape in front, came a little below the waist, slashed in about two inches deep by two in width and corded with silk, the back of the coat having long narrow skirts reaching to the flounce of the dress and ornamented by three clusters of bows. The sleeves of the jacket were coat shaped, with trinming of silk and buttons. A small round cape of camel's lair finished like the jacket made a simple yet charming costume. A bounct of green silk matched the suit, and there was a hat of black with dark green feathers for travelling.

The guests left the Executive Mansion soon after

During the evening the Marine Band, under the leadership of Louis Schneider, played the following

Integers .	
Mendelssohn's " Wedding March."	
Overture of "Fra Diavolo,"Auber.	S
Scherzo Andanie	٠
Ave Maila, Schubert.	Ð
Rell Magneku Louis Schneider.	9
Selections from "Norma,"Bellini.	ũ
Sanfista of SanyatoreVerdi.	
Manole WaltzNuidtusfei.	
Komaza Sisa, Back.	
Fete in Claimschneider.	
The guests included Vice-President Wheeler,	e

General Sherman, the Cabinet officers and their families, relatives of the bride and groom from Ohio, Columbus friends now in Washington, Min-ister Noyes, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Launhan, Mrs. Dr. Fullerion, Major Breckenridge, Governor Pot-ter, Major McKinley and Private Secretary Rodgers

and his family.

Mrs. Hayes wore an elegant toilet of white silk with pearl trimming and lace.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE EVACUATION BY THE CONTINENTAL ARMY-SPEECH BY GOVER-

deld E. Hancock and others, arrived and were received at the station by a delegation of military. At 0 o'clock there was a memorial service in which large numbers took part. A procession was tormed at the mil-

COLORED SETTLERS FOR LIBERIA.

SEVENTY PERSONS SENT ABROAD YESTERDAY. Seventy colored persons, of whom thirtyexecutive adults and the remainder children, sailed esterday morning on the bark Liberia, for Liberia. They came from the Southern States, and are sent by the American Colonization Society, which pays their passage, at he rate of \$50 each for admit and \$25 for children up to twelve years of age. Six mouths' provisions are also supplied them, after landing, and the Liberian Government grants twenty-five acres of land to every setual settler. In January last the Liberia sailed with fifty emigrants, and in November is to take out another colony, for the society. The Liberia brought back, on her last trip, forcy tons of Liberian coffee, which is said to meet with a ready saic. She slao brought 70,000 pounds of ginger, and 200 four of camwood.

SHOT BY A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

John Lintz, age thirty-four, residing at No. 301 East Nineteenth st., formerly kept a saloon in A. He was indicted, and a judgment against him for selling liquor with-

THE CASE OF GENERAL FITZ-JOHN PORTER. West Point, June 19 .- The court appointed y President Hayes to examine into the case of General by President Hayes to examine the case of occurs of Prizz-John Porter, and report, with the reasons for their conclusion, what action, if any, in their opinion, justice requires should be taken by the President on General Potter's application for a review of his case, will meet here on Monday next. The members of the court are Generals Schoolid, Terry and Getty, General Porter's counsel are Joseph H. Choate and Anson Maltoy, of New-York, and John C. Builtti, now of Philadelphia, Mr. Builtt is a Democrat, the other two counsel are Resibilities.

THE NEW-AMSTERDAM SAVINGS BANK. ALBANY, June 19 .- An application will be ade in a rew days to authorize Richard M. Bent, re-river of the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank, to pay the aird and final dividend to the depositors. This will be ulckest winding up of a broken savings bank on record.

KILLED BY A FALL James Jordan, age fifty, of No. 17 Wash-

ngtou-st, fell from the fifth-story window of his resi-lence last night, and, striking on an iron railing in the eard, was terribly mangled and almost instantly killed. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. CHICAGO, June 19.—Gerhardt Klaner, city under-ker, hanged himself at 6 o'clock this morning.

paker, hanged himself at 6 o'clock lais morning.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., June 19.—The murderer, Dickey, while being taken to jail, auddenly sprang from the carriage and escaped to the woods. Thirly men are in pursuit.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., June 19.—Last evening Martin Dicker, who keeps a disorderly house in the outskirts of the lown, and and killed Frank H. Eastman, and seriously wounded Alvah N. Rowe.

wounded Alvah N. Rowe. GREENFIELD, Mass., June 19,—The Post Office at Shelbarm Falls was robbed last night of nearly \$500 worth of postage samps and \$100 in money; \$35 worth of jewelry and \$25 in cash were stolen from Mr. thrown's store. ALBANY, June 19.—An unknown man and woman called Dr. M. A. Watts to the door of his residence, at North-ville, near Jointsown, last night, and threw some vitriol in his face. It is feared that both my eres are burned out. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

A STATE TICKET NOMINATED-THE TRUE PACIFICA-

TION OF THE SOUTH-THE PRESIDENT'S TITLE

A RADICAL PLATFORM. .

The Iowa Republican Convention met at Des Moines yesterday and nominated State officers, most of the candidates being chosen by acclamation. The platform demands the protection of citizens in all their rights; declares that five of the Southern States are under Democratic control through force, fraud and intimidation; that the war of the rebellion was a struggle of right against wrong, and that the loyal soldier is deserving of honor, and the traitor of dishonor; denounces the Democratic dogma of Home Rule, the Potter investigation, and the efforts of Democrats in Congress to rob the Treasury and cripple the Army; approves the financial policy and the economical administration of the Republican party; favors a tariff for revenue; declares the President's title good; and disapproves of any interference with the right and duty of good citizens to take part in caucuses and conventions. A complimentary allusion to General

THE NOMINATIONS,

Grant was greeted with loud and long-con-

DES MOINES, June 19 .- The Republican State Convention met to-day, the Hon. James Harlan acting as temporary chairman. The committees havng been appointed, the convention took a recess.

The convention reassembled at 2 p. m., and ex-Senator Wright was made permanent president. The Committee on Platform reported resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiastic applause, at the reading of the most radical portions. The convention then made the following nomina-

tions: Captain J. A. T. Hall, for Secretary of State, on the first ballot. B. R. Sherman, for State Auditor, and George W. Bemis for State Treasurer, both

by acclamation. J. K. Powers, of Cass County, for Register of the Land Office.

The following renominations were made by accla-mation: J. I. McJunkin, for Attorney-General; J. H. Rothrock, for Supreme Court Judge; John Run-neds, for Supreme Court Reporter; and E. J. Holmes, for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

THE PLATFORM.

First—The United States are a Nation, not a league. Both State and National Governments should give ample and complete protection to its citizens, either at home or abroad, against the assaults of traitors and rebels.

THE CONTINENTAL ARMY—SPEECH BY GOVERNOR HARTMANET AND GRATION BY HENRY A.

BROWN.

VALLEY FORGE, Penn., June 19.—The Centenutal celebration of the execuation of this place by the Continental Army was celebrated to-day. At least 30,000 people were present. At daylight cannon were fired and bells were roug throughout the Schnykkii Valley. At auntise there was a sainte of thirteen guiss fired, and at half-past 8 o'clock Governor Hartmant and Adjutant-General Latta, accompanied by General Winders and the place present chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it and effectively supported.

least five of the Southern States are Republican by large majorities, and that they are now in the hands of the Demogratic party solely through force, fraud, intimidation and failure to enforce the principles herein set forth.

Third—The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its cutizens in all their civil, political, personal and property rights is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. In order to redeem this pledge it placed the recent amendments in the Constitution of the United States, and upon the righteous basis of said amendments, it will go forward in the work of pacification until go forward in the work of pacification until pence shall come through right doing, and con-tentment through justice.

tentment through justice.

Fourth—The new Democratic dogma of home rule, which seeks to shut out from participation in the political affairs of the Southern States all citizens who oppose the Democratic party, and are not natives of said States, and in obedience to the spirit of which every man from the North of Republican sentiments is termed "carpet-lagger," is hereby denounced as the worst phase of State hereby denounced as the worst phase of rights yet developed, and we demand for the people of Iowa absolute freedom to go whithersoever they may please within the limits of the Nation with perfect enjoyment of their rights as citizens, to utter their sentiments by speech or in the press upon all subsects touching their integrals and all accesses. iects touching their interests, and all matters of public concern.

Fifth—The armed conflict between traitors

Fifth—The armed conflict between traitors and rebels, who sought to destroy the Republic, and the patriots who defeaded it and preserved it, was more than a mere trial of physical force between Greeks; it was a struggle of right against wrong, of a true civilization against a false one. Whoever retards the Republican and Democratic parties from other tandpoints than this fails to understand their

character.

Sixth—The soldiers who fought the Nation's Sixth—The soldiers who lought the Nation's battles are entitled to special credit and honor, and discredit is due in like degree to the traitors and rebels who sought to destroy it, Secenth—The Republican party opposes all

Secretarian the Republican party opposes and lawlessness in whatever form.

**Eighth—The wisdom of the financial policy of the Republican party is evident from its results in the practical resumption already accomplished in refunding the National debt;

complished in refunding the National debt; and any change in that policy is denounced as wholly evil and injurious.

Ninth—The organized raid on the Treasury to secure payment of rebel war claims is unparalleled in impudence, and fraught with immediate danger to the Nation.

Tenth—A tariff wisely adjusted for revenue, Eleventh—The Republican party challenges scratiny as to its administration of the public funds. The percentage of loss under its reign has been less than can be shown by any other

Political party that ever existed.

Twelfth—The Presidential title was definitely settled by the XLIVth Congress, and any attempt to reopen it is dangerous, illegal and unconstitutional; and the Republican party of lown will resist all efforts not founded on the lowa will resist all efforts not founded on the Constitution and existing laws to displace the present possession of said title; and it is a source of sincere congratulation that the firm attitude assumed by the Republican party of the country in this regard forced a majority of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives to disavow the real but covert process of the so-called Potter investigation.

purpose of the so-called Potter investigation.

Thirleenth—The efforts of the Democratic party in Congress to cripple the Army and Navy are earnestly condemned, as being inspired wholly or in part by the officers who were engaged in the late Rebellion.

Fourteenth—Expresses disapproval of any interference with the right and duty of good

citizens to use their best efforts in party cancus, party conventions and at the polis to secure the nomination and election of good Fifteenth-Personal temperance is most com

mendable, and the present active movement throughout Iowa has our profound respect, sympathy and approval.

Sixteenth—Rigid economy is demanded in every department of the public service; re-

duction in expenses whenever possible; reduc-tion in taxation, and an efficient administration of office. Seventeenth-Honesty and efficiency in public affairs, and punishment of dishonesty and fraud wherever found.

After the nominations were completed, the Hon. James F. Wilson, in answer to numerous calls, congratulated the convention upon the radical stand it

had taken and upon its earnest and courageous language. They should, he said, have taken the same course last year. He made a complimentary allusion to General Grant, which was greeted with great and continuous applause.

The new State Central Committee met this evening and elected Frank Hatton, of The Burlington Hawkeye, chairman.